

These international efforts to rebuild Mozambique's security set the stage for the rest of the country's post-war reconstruction process.

Reconstruction of Mozambique's economy began as the nation became more secure. Since much of Mozambique was drought-stricken and strewn with landmines, the agriculturally based economy relied greatly on international aid at the onset of peace. Fortunately, a more independent economy was soon underway as many landmines were removed, and good rains resulted in Mozambique's first bountiful harvest in years. This economic stabilization was felt throughout the country and encouraged a more suitable environment for reconciliation to occur.

The unique cultural elements of Mozambique also proved helpful in reorganizing and rebuilding the country. Since Mozambique's people had "little history of religious fundamentalism, warlords, or ethnic conflict," the reconstruction efforts faced less resistance. Also, local healers used traditional rituals to emphasize "social precautions for retaining a well functioning society." In these ways, the naturally existing cultural unity of Mozambique helped the citizens to put the past conflicts aside and to focus on rebuilding their country.

The reconstruction efforts that have taken place in Mozambique have been successful in sustaining this country's peace. One significant reason is that most members of the former Renamo guerrilla army have become responsible citizens. This successful reintegration has caused a peaceful attitude to filter throughout the nation and has brought confidence that violence will not re-ignite. The national constitution and developing economy provided Mozambique with stability and promoted national reconciliation, aiding the transition from war to peace.

Evaluating the successful methods used in the reconstruction of Nicaragua and Mozambique reveals the necessary conditions for successful post-conflict reconstruction in any country. Free national elections secure a legitimate governing body and are an essential condition for a stable society. Such elections ensure that citizens are able to choose a leader who reflects their ideals and who can administer with majority support. A national election and an appropriate transfer of power should be organized almost immediately following any conflict.

Another essential condition of post-conflict reconstruction, aimed at achieving a stable society, is the establishment of a national constitution. Representatives from all of the country's territories should cooperate to develop a constitution that addresses the political, economical, and social needs of the country. This diverse representation will guarantee that these elements are unbiased and endow the citizens with their proper rights and responsibilities. Treated justly, the citizens will be more willing to reconcile former conflicts and unite to maintain peace in their country.

The final condition to achieve stability is reconciliation through the reintegration of ex-combatants. The traumas experienced by the soldiers during the conflict must be treated by local or international agencies at the on-set of peace. The ex-combatants, reconciled from the conflict, can become responsible citizens of their society. Upon successful reintegration, the ex-combatants will serve as examples to their communities and cause a contagious effect of reconciliation to permeate the country. This reconciliation, like that in Nicaragua and Mozambique, will prompt former soldiers and citizens from both sides of the conflict to contribute to a reconstruction process that will lead the country toward stability and lasting peace.

Thus, the means of the post-conflict reconstruction used in Nicaragua and Mozambique

can serve as examples for other countries trying to reconcile and stabilize to organize lasting peace. Although some aspects of the reconstruction process will be unique to individual post-conflict countries, it is crucial that a reconstruction program incorporate free elections, a national constitution, and the reintegration of demobilized soldiers for the post-conflict efforts to result in a stable society. These elements, integrated into any country's post-conflict reconstruction program, lead to lasting peace and stability because they provide the citizens with justice through a legitimate governing body and the conditions for social, political, and economical reconciliation.

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MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:48 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4520. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on Finance:

Report to accompany S.J. Res. 39, A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Rept. No. 108-281).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 322. A resolution designating August 16, 2004, as "National Airborne Day".

S. Res. 357. A resolution designating the week of August 8 through August 14, 2004, as "National Health Center Week".

S. Res. 370. A resolution designating September 7, 2004, as "National Attention Deficit Disorder Awareness Day".

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 2547. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exclude non-native migratory bird species from the application of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2548. A bill for the relief of Shigeru Yamada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2549. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Plascencia Lopez and Maria Del Refugio Plascencia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM of Florida):

S. Res. 383. A resolution commending the National Hockey League Tampa Bay Lightning for winning the 2004 Stanley Cup Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. BIDEN):

S. Res. 384. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the development of self-government in Kosovo; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 178

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide adequate coverage for immunosuppressive drugs furnished to beneficiaries under the medicare program that have received an organ transplant.

S. 253

At the request of Mrs. DOLE, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 253, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from State laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

S. 720

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 720, a bill to amend title IX of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the improvement of patient safety and to reduce the incidence of events that adversely effect patient safety.

S. 1068

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish grant programs to provide for education and